D. BRADFORD Editor.

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ADVERTISING. 1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1,50; three months \$4; six months \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Longerones in proportou.

1833!

BRILLIANT COMMENCEMENT.

IIE year opens with a most glorious galaxy of PRIZES, well calculated to gladden the hearts and excite the ambition of all lovers of well-filled purses—and the Thousands and Tens of Thousands distributed in CAPI-TALS among our patrons during the present year, give an earnest of our future success which cannot be mistaken. During the month of January there will be drawn FIVE Capitals of

30.000 dollars each in all of which Schemes there is an average o 13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets, consequently the risk is triding, while the chances are veny

We think it the duty of our friends to avail themselves of the valuable information which is now laid before them--and will only add our urgent entreaties for early application, as all disappointments have arisen from delay.

WRITE—with all confidence that your orders will be punctually and promptly attend-

Atoby. S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mech. Association.

Class No. 1 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January 6, 1837.



[Splendid Scheme. 30,000 Dollars 05-10,000 dollars 150 \$6,000!! \$5,000!! \$4,000! 25 Prizes of onc Thousand Dollars!

25 of \$500—100 of 200, &c. Tickets only TEN Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130 Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

30 housand Doils.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Leesburg Accademy. CLASS ONE FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandem, Va. January 13, 1838,

Grand Capitals. 30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 7,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 25 prizes of 1,600 dolls! 50 prizes of 500 dolls! 50 prizes of Two hundred dolls! &e

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130-Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

SYLVETER'S FAVORITE! 07100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the town of Welsurg. CLASS ONE FOR 1838. To be down at Alexandria, Va. January, 29, 1838,

CAPITALS.

\$30,000! \$8,000! \$4,000! \$3,000! \$2,000! 1,017 dolls!! 100 Prizes of one Thousand Diars!! 10 Prizes of \$500-20 Prizes of \$300, &c. &c. Tickets 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tick cts in this Grand Scheme will be sent for 130 dollars—Halves and Quarters in propor-

14 Drawn Numbers in each 25 Tickets!

30,000 Thousand Dollars! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolen Society of Norfolk.

Class One for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January 27, 1838.

CAPITALS. 3,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls!

dolls: 4,000 dolls: 2,000 dolls: 2,300 doll: 2,100 dolls: 2,000 dolls: 25 Prizes of 1,000 bollars: 20 of 500 dolls: 20 of 400 dolls: —30 of 300 dolls: 40 of 250 dolls: 50 of 200 &c.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$130. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Rich and Splendid Scheme

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY Class No. 4 for 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. January 31, 1833,

Scheme.

5,000 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 20 Prizes of 2,000 dolls! 20 prizes of 500 dolls!—20 prizes of 400 Dollars! Pickets \$10-Shares in pro-

portion. A certificate of a package of 32 whole Tickets will be cost only 130 dollars. Packiges of Halves Quarters and lights in proportion. Delay not to send your rders early to the truly

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broodway N. Y.

GROCIELIS WINES AND LIQUORS.

WHE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by RUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some

WINES AND LIQUORS, He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and

esirable us any in the city. He has made and is making arrangements to teep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line, Which he will offer for sale at the lowest mar-ket price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consinged to his care will be dispose of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his since thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence for their interest, to merit and receive a con BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837-51-tf.

FEMALE EDUCATION

Lady and other competent Teachers, will open on January 3rd, 1838,

An Accademy for the Education of Young Ladies. Under the name of the LEXINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain A transitory pnuse—a frightful hushthe confidence of the community, that his residence as a teacher in Lexington may be per-

The many schools in which he has taught in the U. States, and the opportunities he has had of observing the several methods of instruction in England and Fauce, render him rather sungnine as to his capability of imparting a useful and accomplished education.

TERMS. Payable Quarterly in Advance.

PREPARATORY DETARTMENT—for Reading, Wti-ting, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Mu-

SEC, \$6 00 per qr.
SENIOR DEPARMENT—including the above; with Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. \$10.00 PIANO FORTE,

DRAWING AND PAINTING-in all its branchs 10,00 LECTURES upon the . Irts and Sciences occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invited to uttend.

Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.

MORNING, 9 O'clock, French,

" Il " Drawing and Painting,
AFTERNOON 3 " Drawing and Painting, with their application to Bottiny, Orunholo

gy. &c.
It will be observed that the terms for the French language are much below the ordinary price. The object of this is that it may be stu-lied even by those in the Preparatory Departnent, and thus become the general language of he school two or three afternoons in each

Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838-51-tf.

TO REWY. FIRST rate Business House on City Row Water street. For veroes apply to D. MEGOWAN. Lex. Dec. 18th 1837-51-tf.

NOTICE.

FORWARN any person or person from trading or collecting a Duebill given by me for thirteen Dollars and fifty cents about the 12th of October 1837, to W. Adair as he has not complied with the contract.

JAS BOARDMAN.

December 12, 1837.-50-3t. Sugar, Coffee, &c.

11DS, Superior Louisiann SUGAR; 20 Sacks do. Green Havanua COF-

From the Cincinnati Republic THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMARRAH.

t was the bloom of morning, and the sno Was scaled on his own empyream throne, But not as heretofore, swathing the sky In beanty and magnificence; or earth In tight or leveliness. At this dread hour He seemed devoid of beants—the lace of hea-

Wore a most ghastly, hideous, fearful whiteness,
Looking as does a snow plain in the night;
The world appeared a haggard, shrouded

The woods, a pallid phalanx of gaunt spec-The mountains, huge sepulchral phantasma;
The minar weeds, shruhs, flow'rs and glassy blade

A puny, stilly, frightful nyunpholepsy;
And the proud river, and the stately take,
And broad ocean, ull scenied sheets of matter
Like to the white of the upturned eye of one Enduring has last fierce convulsive throes, And universal Nature showed as though Mantled in an appulling winding sheet;-

There was no sound, not e'en a breeze was Rustling the leaves, or singing to the waves, Not voice of bird, beast, insect, could be heard, And there was little motion, and less life, In their impetuous course, while not a cloud Pursued its nuimaginable way Upon the dagging pinions of the wind— The animal creation had retired To ebon caves, and sleep commercian woods, Leaving a horrible monotony, Diversified alone by the appearance In the centre of a spacious plain Of two vast cities, once the pride and vaunt, The glory and the monarchs of the world—. They now were doomed to wrath, and o'er

them Ilung n pall, blacker than blackest Erebus: And there, tremendously conspicuous They stood amid that sickly, sick'night light.

Harrying with tremulous, unequal pace Four human forms were spied-and one v Of an old houry, venerable sage, And two were juvenile and comely maidens, Fair as the fair things of youth's sunny dreams And the remaining one was beauteons too, Albeit churlish Time had sealed her brow— And sue moved laggingly. Perchance he

Was in the place she was compelled to shun, 'o shun forever-and with an auguished spiri the turned one lingering gaze back on that

placo Where, in the twinkling of un eye, behold In her stend, stood a lofty spiral column, In the same hateful unnatural hne, As the circumanibient atmosphere—Still, her precipitate companious fled With undiminished and unbeeding speed As though no dreadful marvel had been done

They disappeared -when lo! a hideons change Round the whole circle of the shuddering skie Leap'd up a thous and grim, gigantic clouds, luge, jagged, horribly missharen masses, The tempest's monstrous pandemonium inight be deemed some supernatural power lad wrenched an universe of stern volcanoes from their foundations, and upon their air Had heaved them mightily—their every peak And pinnacle, and point, and shaggy conc Was tuited with a glaring errorson flame, Which changed the palar of that seenery, And substituted a strange, gory tint— So cities, waters, forests, glens und plains Seemed garnitured with blood.

Anon there was

Whose shout was omnipresent, and appeared As it would echo everlistingly— And on that signal all the air grew black; Terribly black and in an instant sprung The nimble lightning's from their cloudy hor And swift os thought, and simultaneously light-

On all perceptible and taogible things-And every object, animate or lifeless,
Yea, every weed, shrub, flower, tree and hift,
And every cot, holl, palace, temple, tower,
Was in a dot of time crested with flame— The puniest did not clude its power—
The strongest could not for a moment bide it t twined around the very gossanicr Like a hright hurning snake. It stood upon The hrow of Ocean's haughtiest wave, That curl'd, and hissed; writhed With bootless rage.

But men-the habitants of those high realms It followed with the most vindictive wrath, Last night, they kept a mighty wassailing, A revelry of luscious luxury. With light heart, high hopes, and warm bo

soms-This morn—for a swift, fleeting atomy, An invisible atomy of time It coronall'd their forcheads, that bright fire-And then they fell, blackened and shrivelled Corses: A little space, it sparkled 'mid the Tresses of the fair maiden's bair, and they too Porished-theold, the young, the infant and the

The high, the low, the king, the mendicant All withered in its tury; which endured Scarcely a minute, yet even in that minute Made this remadiless calamity— Annihilated these superior realms-Depopulated this the world's best part. Leaving no trace, save a wide waste of ashes Of habitation or inhabitants.

And the black clouds fled quickly to the lair And the majestic sun looked out again, And graciously, and litefully, and blandfully on the earth, yielding the volume smake

Of those astounding rains, till it was Most gorgeous to look on, e'en as a maze Of morning exhalations, and all the things

As no horror had been wrought.

A SOLDIER.

Newport Borrack, Ky., Sept. 13, 1837.

FLORIDA. A letter received in Charleston, from St.

Augustine, states, that on Weducsday, the 22d ult. the Chief, Wild Cat, with seventeen Warriors and two Squaws, made their escape rom the Fort at that place .- Ball. Amer. The Farmers & Mechanics Bank at

Hartford has resumed specie payments on all its notes. Deposites it pays in "current Bank notes."

VISIT TO THE HERMITAGE.

The following letter was written to T. A S. Doniphan, Esq., of Natchez, by one of the editors of the "Colombus Democtat," and published in a recent number of the Tri-Weekly Free Trader. J-Albany Argus.

Nushville, Tenn , Oct. 16, 1837. Friend D. -- I arrived in this town a few days since. It is situated on the Cumberland river, which is navigable half the year for the largest class of steamboats. The place is bralthy, and all the comforts of life, and its luxuries too

ost in Mississippi. Middle Tennessee is the ardeh of the south western country. In company with J. O. Bradford, Esq., the alerted and accomplished editor of the Nashrithe Inion, I visit d the Hermitage, which you know is the residence of the most distinguished American of the age. He lives about ten miles from the town, entirely free from the noise and push incident. bustle incident to a city life. The house is per pens to a private avenue which leads to the welling of the retired soldier and statesman who, Cincianatus like, has gladly cobrace the quiet of a rural lite, after having long an successfully served his country. The house handthing remarkable about it—there are severe in your town more gandy in their exterior and in your town more gandy in their exterior and interior. A portice or gallery extends the length of the house both front and rear etch supported by six stately pillars. A beautiful yard gently clevated, extends for sound istance in front. The grounds are tistefully ornumented, with characters.

General Jackson was in the main hall when General Jackson was in the main hall when we rode up—he diet uant the door; after cordially saluting my estimable friend B., I was introduced. Gen. Jackson's manner is so easy and familiar, that every body is parfectly at home in his company. We found him in fine spirits—his mind appears to have lost mone of its youthful vigor, although time is gently making inropes upon his noble and commanding person—a very good idea of the general contour of his face and head in conveyed in the various likemesses with which we frequently meet. He ilkenesses with which we frequently meet. It is inclined to stoop a little, when walking, you steps with all the firmness and activity of a man at the age of thirty. His memory appear the revolutionary strugglle, of the late wa and of the Greek and Siminoles campaign which were listened to with great curiosity an interest. Do you know the origin of his common of "Ohl Hickory?" After the battle over Orleans, when he was returning with the Centucky and Tennesse volunteers, he loane his horse to a sick soldier in the neighborhood. is horse to a sick soldier in the neighborhood of Natchez; the General fell in the rear of the rmy, and pursued his way on foot. After head marched some twenty or thirty miles, can of the soldiers observed to his comrade that the General would break down." "No," of served his companion "he is as tough as hick

erved his companion the is as tonging as hexe to the successive in 1815, he has home the title. He recollects men and incidents with great eccuracy; he is a living lastery of the age.—The politics of the day formed a prominant top cof the conversation. Those who have called the conversation and stigmatized him. am an "ignorant" man, and stigmatized his with other epithets which I will not repea nust have had a "beam in their own eye." I as the history of banking at his tongue's end shed a mass of light upon that subject, usell as upon all others of which he spoke, that well as upon all others of which he speck, that ould not fail to instruct and improve. He de-precates the circulation of change hills. Short y after he was first elected President of the United States, some of the poor market women name to him with a complaint that they were rectionly imposed upon by being compelled to receive the depreciated paper which was there is used by the corporations of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, in payment of their praduce. They lost twenty-five cents on the delivers are the control of the cont General Jackson told his humble petitioners e "had no power over the matter, but they and; to merrow morning just form a resolution and; to merrow morning just form a resolution among yourselves not to take a cent of it from one cmil of the market house to the other " They did so, and in three days the corporations lled in their unlawful i-sues, and specie circu

The General has a very fine garden; I culled The General has a very fine garden; I culled some choice seeds, which I will divide with you the first opportunity. The garden is tastefully the first opportunity. The garden is tastefully a little of fin plats, ornamented with various kinds of flowers and shrubbery. The tembor histaneuted lady is in one corner of, the garden but a short distance from his dwelling. It is surpremained by rose bushes, and the weeping willow, and covered by a plain summer house. The insertion moon the temb was written by Major late. She died in 1828, aged 61. After speakling of her unbounded henevolence and lerveet in the time of transmitting ng of her unbounded henevoleuce and lerveo iety, it concludes thus; "A being so gentle ye virtuon slander might wound, but could no o virtuon, stander might wound, but could not hisbonor. Even death, when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the husom of her God "You recollect he fold sland its which were heaped upon Gen. Jackson, and his lady too, during the first can-vass. Shame! shame upon their heartless au-thors! Although female delicacy suck under them, the brave and the good old man yet sur-vives to receive the blessings of grateful milous. Long may it he before he shall occupy the little tenement prepared by the side of his de-

rigate Constitution is looked upon with pecu-iar interest by all visitors; it is indeed a beauiful specimen of American mechanism associations connected with it are peculiarly in

The hall of the General's dwelling is quite The hall of the General's dwelling is quite clevated. A headtiful painting decorates one of the walls, representing the altack made upon the Americaus and others in Mexico, by the degraded and illiterate population of that ancient and beautiful city. Mr. Poinsett, the Americau Minister, walks out upon the balcone of his registering accompanied by a high American vinister, wants our input to back-ny of his residence, necompanied by a high spirited young Virginian, by the name of Ma-son, and nuturled the flag of his country. The stars and stripes of Cour loved land" had a wonderful effect in allaying the feelings of the excited populare. A hundred well aimed mus-kets were diverted from the mark; and that turious people retired before that irresitible appeal. That was an instance of the power of the American flag. A bust of Mr. Livingston the American mag.

A bit the main hall. In the parlor is a very good likeness of Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren.

The dinner was a plant and substantial repost.

Previous to retiring, the General proposed a toast. "Our absent friends," which was drunk y all. An Irew Jackson ir., and his intelli-ent lady, and Col. Earll, one of the most accomplished gentlemen in America, are of the General's household.

No one can virit Hermitage, without being pleased. Every thing is calculated to make

the stay of those who call, agreeable and pleasan's.—There is no display, no ostentation; you are at home and welcome. The Hermitage is almost constantly througed with company, and will be, so long as its distinguished owner so the livery and whom he had journs among the living. And when he has been gathered to his fathers, thousands will make a pilgrimage to his tomb, and hear away some relic in memory of one of the purest patriots that ever lived. To A. T. Donipnan.

THE EYPLOEING EXPEDITION.

We learn with regret that the broad pendant of Commodore Jones, of the Exploring Squadron, now lying in the harbor, was struck yesterday, and that the Commodore has left for the South. The state of his health is such, that he will be probably upable to rejoin the eyes. the will be probably unable to rejoin the expedition. This will lead to some further delay in this important enterprise—at a time when it was en the point of being fairly under way. Its enemies will avail themselves of the occasion to interpose additional obstacles-but it may b hoped that the great interests at stake, will not be permitted to suffer.

The appointment of Commodore Jone's successor will be the turning point of the whole affair, and we trust that an officer of experience, decision and despatch, will be immediately se-luctected, and that the squadron will set sail forthwith .- Courier .

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE. REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

FOST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December 4, 1837.

Sir: On the 1st of July last the post router of the United States in operation were as nearly as can be ascertained, 141,242 miles in ex-

tent, and the annual transportation of the mails upon them 32,597,006 miles, viz: 11,999,289 18,804,700 On houses unil sulkeys, In stages and coaches,

In stages and coaches, 17,93,024
In steumbonts and railroad cars, 1,793,024
The increase of routes in operation during the preceding year was 22,978 miles, and of the annual transportation 5,018,620.
From the 1st of January next, the post routes covered by contracts will be at least 142,877 miles in lenth, and the 1st of annual transportation upon them 36,228,962 miles.
The number of post offices in the Huited

tation upon them 36,228,962 miles.

The number of post offices in the United States on the 1 of July last was 11,767, showing an increase of 676 within the preceding year.

The number of post offices established within the year was 956, the number discontinued 280, and the changes of postmasters 2,235.

The number of post offices on the 1st instant was 12,090.

The postmusters generally perform their due.

The postmasters generally perform their dutics with admirable fidelity and precision.

The number of contractors in the mail service during the last year was 1,682. Of these, 430 bave been lined more or less for various delignments and aggregate of fines improved. inquencies, and aggregate of fines imposed, and leductions made, during the year, is \$41,700

Most of the contractors have always been pergetic und faithful, and, among the rest, here has been, within the last year, a very senhle improvement. The revenue of the Department for the last

ear, including an estimate for deficient retnins, was The expenditures, including an \$4,137,056 59

estimate of demunds not adjusted, was Excess of revenue over expendi-\$756,208 84

The increase of the whole year was 201 per cent. over the revenue of the preceding year, oroducing \$238,834 5J more than was estima-

Detailed statements with estimates for the

410,662 81

Total funds on hand In consequence of the failure of Congress to reduce the postages at the last annual session, arrangements have been made to improve the mail service beyond the extent of the accruing revenue so as to absorb the supplies. career of improvement has been arrested by apprehensions of a reduction of revenue, growing

but no reduction of the service contracted for The following improvements have been made in the time of transmitting intelligence within

out of the general commercial emburrassment

the last two years, viz: o Washington, D. C. Richmond, Va. Raleigh, N. C. Columbia, S. C. Columbia, S. C. Milledgeville, Ga. Montgomery. Ala. Mobile, Ala. Mobile, Ala. New Orleans, La. Wheeling, Vi. Columbus, O. Indianapolis, fa. Vandalia, Ill. St. Louis, Mb. Cincinnant, O. Louisville, Ky. Nathville, Tenn. Huntsville, Ala.

1977443377663221 The earriage made of the live oak of the gate Constitution is looked upon with pecu-222222222222222

> 1837.
> day 01
> day

3-2222-7 * * * * * * * * * 222225 2222222 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 5225 28465

Of course the whole intermediate, adjacent, and more remote regions of the Union, are ben-chtted by this increase of expedition.

222223

222222

The advancement of the Department in other respects is equally satisfactory.

In 1835. In 1837.

Post offices 10,770 12,099 Miles and mail routes nnder contract 112,774 142,877

Miles of unnual mail

der contract

Miles of unnual mail

transportation 25,869,486 36,228,962

Revenue \$2,993,576 \$4,137,056

In 1835, the Department was labering under an extraordinary debt of \$690,000: in 1837, it has a surplus of \$800,000.

Efforts have been made to organize a great mail line from New York, through Philadelphia, Battimore, Wheeling, Columbus, and Cincinuati, by land, and about the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by Lonisville, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, &e. to New Orleans. Between Cincinuati and Louisville a steamboat mail now runs daily; from Louisville to New Orleans it now runs thrice a week under a recent contract, and will run daily after the first year; from Baltimore to Cincinuati the mail has been greatly expedited; and nothing is wanting to complete the plan hut a contract with the rail road companies between Philadelphia and Baltimore, of which there is a tair prospect. It is anticipated, that when this line shall be in full operation, it will be expedient to discontinue the Express mails between Philadelphia and Baltimore, of which there is a thir prospect. It is anticipated, that when this line shall be in full operation, it will be expedient to discontinue the Express mails between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the great mail will go from New York to New Orleans by this route in about eleven days.

It is hoped the bill relative to the transporta-

go from New York to New Orleans by this route in about eleven days.

It is hoped the bill relative to the transportation of the mail npon railroads, which passed the Senate at the last annual session, may become a law. It is liberal to the railroad companies, and would probably remove all obstacles to make contracts with them.

For some time to come the mail transportation will be nearly stationary. The post office will greatly increase. It is revenue will rupidly neighbor as soon as the general embarrassments are at an end, That of the bast quarter of last year; but the same relative propertions are not to be expected in the coming quarters.

The number of dead letters returned to the The number of dead letters returned to the Department for the last two quarters has been ascertained as accurately as practicable. For the quarter ending 30th June last they were over 222,000, and for the quarter ending 50th September last over 225,000. The average may be put down at 900,000 annually. At 124 cents each, their estimated average postage, the loss to the Department on these between \$2.10 and \$2.10 a

oss to the Department on these letters is \$112,-500 a year. Estimating the letters delivered out at the same average rate, it will appear that the whole number of letters delivered from the post offices of the United States during the last year was 29,360,992. For free letters and dead let On the first instant the Department had bank funds \$430,656 57

Specie in post offices reported subters may be added at leas 3,000,000 more. and free newspapers mny be about 4,000,000.
The convenience of the public business, and

the security of the books and papers, require that a fire-proof building be provided for this Department. It is necessary that the clerks provided for in the appropriation of the last animal session be

made permanent. The great increase of the number of post offices, and in the magnitude of accounts from the old offices, together with the unitiplication of contractors, render it absolutely necessary to augment the force of the Auditor's office. I take great pleasure in saying, that more faithful, devoted and efficient public officers than my three assistants cannot be found, and

that the clerks generally partake of their spirit. Some idea may be formed of the amount of business done in this Department from the fact, that the communications of all sorts received in the different offices, excluding the Auditor's office, amount to a daily average of about 860 for the working days, equal to 269,180 a year; the communications sent, to about 470 duily, equal to 147,110 a year; and the eases actually lecided by the Postmaster General to 43 duily

The magnitude of the work done by the Auditor and his clerks may be estimated from the fact, that they examine and adjust the four quarterly accounts of each postmaster, making near 48,000 accounts a year, and the accounts of each contractor quarterly or offence when the fact of the country of each contractor quarterly or offence when the country of near 45,000 accounts it year, and the contractor quarterly or oftener, making about 7,000 a year; keeping the mass of books required in this service; closing each year the accounts of about 2,000 ex-postmasters; and carrying on the heavy correspondence growing out of these extensive duties.

Herewith is an interesting statement of the First Assistant, relative to mail tran partation. I have the bonor to be, Your obedient servant,

To the President of the United States.

A learned German astronomer has made a calculation that after a lapse of eighty-three thousand years, a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the muon; after 4 000, 00 years, it will approach to the distance of seven thousand seven hundred geograph. ical miles; and then if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated thirteen thousand fect, and a deluge will certainly ensue! Dur friend of the Columbus (O,) Register says, "the astute philosopher deserves the public thanks for postponing the c-vent to so distant a day."—Cour.

Memencky Gazette.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Kentucky Gazette.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1837.

Dear Sir—There are many things to be seen here, through the pulitical——, which cannot be seen so fir off as you are from the seat of political intrigue, and I am almost inclined to say, political corruption. If we have not the talisham of more where to charge the destiny of man of money here to change the destiny of men and things, we have the magic power of

ambition, which is not less potent.

It is the rumor of the day here in certain circles, that the whigs flushed with their recent victories, and made valiant by commingling at malnight orgies—are impatient almost to restiveness for a decision upon the claims of their several aspirants for Mr. Van Buren's seat, and nlthough they do not avow an intention of hurling him from it viet armis, they are anxious neveitheless, to dispose of it, by the time they have determined it shall be vacated. This decision will not be easily made. The antagonist interest, for principle they have uone, operating upon the various fractions of n disjointed and disconnected party, makes "assurance doubly sure," that neither Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay nor old Tippecanoe, will willingly yield the glittering prize which they are confident one of them will

Already have some of the Eastern whig papers, proclaimed that Mr. Clay is the most popular with the whig party here this winter, and I should not be surprised if an attempt be made to force a Congressional nomination. I believe for, while the friends of the respective applicants join in bond hazzas, and worship the "wiae and wassad" god in harmoulous communion, for their combined success over the friends of order and good government, when the time shall come for them to apportion out the "spoils of victo y," they will find no miversally acknowledge ender to preside over the ceremony. Th chiefs of divisions will then look upon each other with "eyes of basalisks," and the mur murs of petty discontent, which are hushed an subtlued when they are engaged in a seemingly common cause, will rise into a wail of solem disord, when they think injustice is likely to be done to the claims of the respective leaders. Mr. Clay has been so long thought to be laid up in "Iry dock" that he has lost the power of the whig elements, and he may shake hi ow, without producing either fear or ... His magic eloqueuce has lust its enlling "spirits from the vast deep." Clay has his friends, ardent, devoted ds, who are not disposed to see him of the stage of action" now, when n arrly to the fruition of his hopes. Nor has no fion lost its power over the man himself.

Deate his mock humility and repeated promise to withdraw from the turmoils of public he is yet ambitious—aye, as ambitious as fallen angel. He has devoted a long life of toil for the attainment of the one great end-h as thrown himself into the heat of the conflict when the olds were fearfully against him -he has suffered the pangs of neglect from fri nds and a thous and times exclaimed in th terness of corroding anguish. "hope deferred theth the heart sick,"—he has postponed his test for a less worthy though more "availn candidate, when there was a glimmerit of success, and now when the goal of histing seems to be in view, do you think it if y ho will tamely surrender his toil parchastims, and withdraw from the contest? No It is not in human nature to do it nitism itself could seareely yield to such a nntive. Neither the policy of the whigh oup the last chance he may ever have, I what he has laboured for with an industri ntiring devotion, which had it been in eanse, would commend the admiration o nation, and deserve n better fate, than I will ever fall to his lot. Webster also has his friends-friends who

ctuated by motives as strong ulmost as party in the North, who have for years I forward to the ascendancy of strong Webster -the proud representative of those -- their hopes will be realized. The hich has been the foot-ball of fortune ely half a century, who have borne the and score and anathemas of Mr. Clay ie was a Republian, with such humilit were compelled to exercise, the party were prunciples were for years a "bye-word and a reproach" among Mr. Clay's friends, not tamely yield the position which the

this k their "godlike" man now occupies.

Neither is Mr. Webster without ambition. He has been a faithful co-laborer for thirty years, with those who have been struggling to produce such confusion and wide spread disent-isfaction in the Unish, as they hoped would pro-duce a revolution that would make the people accept their principles for a time at least. II had sufficient insight into the natural course of events to know, that the revolution in publi sentiment every quarter of n century at in a republican government, is so great, that the 1 dar at another. The simple desire for change for experiment, sometimes makes nations governed by annual impulses, sanction measure which at another time they would regard as de tructive to their best hopes and disastrous t cherished interests. Hence Mr. Webster's uniformity in opposing for thirty years alm at every prominent measure of every Repullican administration. He thinks that a cording to this natural revolution in the minds of then, the roling whim should now for a time make his principles, hateful as they have been be, predominate. So thinking, do you wil be, predominate. So thinking, do you say one it likely Mr. Webster will yield the coveted prize? I tell you, No. Besides Mr. Webster has so often listened to Mr. Clay? declarations that he wished to retire to private life, that he at length placed confidence in hi assertions, and aristorrat as he is, set out wit a det ruination or courting the favor of the people with "an art and an urdor which no rul gar democrat can attain." You may be sure it will require powerful motives to induce him to forego the advantages derived from his woo

Gen. Harrison too, bas his friends. Not, I among the people, the sovereign people. It is true it is difficult to give a reason why he has friends, but so it is, and we must admit the fact, reasons it no reasons. In Indiana and Onio particularly, and I believe in Pennsylvania, ne has more popularity than either or both his competitors together. What though he has no claims upon the affections of the people, he had by some means obtained a reputation for bay one and the same thing so far as popularity is concerned, as if be had done a great deal. Besitles, we know he has un ample quantum of

"Almighty Vanity! to thee we owe Our zest of pleasure and our balm of woe." And having a sufficiency of this commodity, he will hang on to the "bitter end." He will be the war candidate of the whigs. They have

used him once, now he will use them, or "use Judge White, the Calvin Edson of the party, ns Mr. Blair not very dignifiedly calls him, has served the whigs his turn, and is now thrown by like an old shoc. He is no longer of any

give way, their friends will growl like bated igers—it Gen. Harrison has to give way, he is not too pions to exclaim "devils of hell! horned and horrible."

Thus much for the Presidency—a subject, oc cupying ns it does, so grent a portion of the time of our Legislators, is surely deserving a passing notice from we gentlemen of the quill

Yours, &c.

*Since writing the above, demonstrative evidence of the train of this position. This was written on Saturday night. Sunday morning I met with the following paragraph in Mr. Hau-mond's paper, the Cincinnati Gazette—part of a sensible article agninst the folly of whig jubilees in New York and elsewhere.

"At their general celebration, November 22d, they demeaned themselves with but little wisdom. In their regular toasts, they began with themselves, and toasted State by State, not excepting Connecticut, to the Potomac.—
The four great Western Whig States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, were jumbky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, were jumb led together in one toust. In respect to the Presidency, we had Mr. Webster, Mr. Webster, and we had Mr. Clay. But the revellers seem not to have remembered that there was such a man in the world as Generul Harristen. son! This was in very bad taste, if not in a reprehensible spirit. Webster and Clay! Anton and Cleopatra. Are we again to have "All for love and the world well lost?" So it would eem nur New York Whigsimagine. It is proer te tell them at once, this wont pass. per te tell them at once, this wont pass. They have a right to propose Mr. Webster, and to advise thim, by all fair and honor bla manual. In doing so, however, they should regard the civility of remembering General Harrison, as well as Mr. Clny. The total neglect of Gen. Harrison in these Eastern carousuls is an incivility I did not expect to witness. It is an incivility which the Whig presses of the West should not permit to pass without animadversion. There was something of the same incivision. There was something of the same incivility at the Louisville carnival. There it was MR. CLAY, Mr. CLAY—Mr. Webster: General Harrison not recollected. Gentlemen Whigs for Webster or for Clay, this is not the way to manage things! The supporters of Gen. Harri son hold something of respect due to him, and something of civility to those who write them selveshis friends. Confemptuous slights begg no good feeling toward those who perpetral them. They sometimes engender honest indignation in the bosoms of the neglected parties.

From the Commonwealth. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESUAY, Dec. 12, 1838. Mr. NICHOLAS, from the committee fo Mr. NICHOLAS, from the committee for courts of justice, to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to carrying concealed and deadly weapons, made a report, necompanied by a bill. As the matter is one of general interest, we insert them both. The report is no able and interesting document conclusive and convincing it the dust. conclusive and convincing in its deductions, and will well repay an attentive perusal.

The Committee on Courts of Justice, to whon was referred, so much of the Governor's Mes-sage as recommends a prohibition against the wearing of concealed weapons, and severe pen-allies for their use in sudden afrays, beg leave

Your Committee fully concur with his Excellency, the Governor, as to the extent and enormity of the evil to society, growing out of the hubit of wearing concealed weapons, and as to the necessity of providing some ndequat preventative gainst the further spread, if not the total cradication of that evil. We deem it imnecessary to attempt to add any thing to the cogent remareks of the message, for the purpose of creating or haing a ornper continued wither in the House or the public upon this sub-It is believed the Legislature would ac in accordance with an already formed public sentiments in denoncing the severest pennitie ugainst the wearing of concealed weapons. But the attention of the committee has been more particularly directed to the extent of the power of the Legislature upon this subject, and it is our more especial object now, to invite the attention of the House, to the views we have to submit in vindication of the powers of the Le gislature to do all that policy, and the great in erests of society may require towards sup

By an act of 1813, the Legislature declared that any person who should "wear n pocket histol, dirk, lurge kinfe, or sword in a cane, cealed as a weapon, should be fined one hunfred dollars." One Bliss having been convictunder this statute, caused its validity to be 1822, it was pronuoneed unconstitutional by two members of the court, the third dissenting. See 2 Littell's Reports, 90.

The decision is based upon that clause of too old, too young, or too feehle "to bear arms, the constitution, which declars "that the right we do not mean that he is not of the proper. of the citizens to boar arms, in defence of them-elves and the State, shall not be questioned." The court said this clause not only secures to the citizens the right of wearing any description of weapon be may choose, but takes from the Legislature all power of prescribing the man-ner in which he shall wear it. If this decision he correct, and gives n true exposition of the obstitution, it is obvious that all further in restigation of the subject is useless, either as to character of the mischief, or the approprateness of any proposed remedy, for the decision goes the length to deny to the Legisla-

ture any power at all adequate to the object.
This decision should receive the most defferential and respectful consideration, not merely as a decision of the Appellate Court, rendered many years ago, and since then apparently acquiesced in, but on account of the high judicial standing of the two judges who concurred in it. Indeed, it is entitled to the utwost deference on still higher grounds. It is a decision protecting an individual citizen, against a supposed naconstitutional aggression of his government; and, it is a sound rule of constitutional contructien, to give all those clauses of the constitution, that were intended as guards to the eserved rights of individuals, the utmost liber ality of interpretation in protection of those lights. An over zeal for this principle should not, however, earry us so far as to strain the constitution into the protection of an unessenher should the other considertions referred to, induce us to yield such sanctity to a single deision of a divided court, as to preclude further investigation of the subject, or to induce nn acquiescence by the Legislature, if we should think it radically wrong. Whilst the Juliciary have their duties to perform towards the constitution are ample fulfilled, so long as the citizen is allowed to be such nims and account ements as are appropriate to a soldier, for the time being, whatever imilar duties of their own; nor can it justly be deemed any departure from the settled prinriples of the government, for the Legisla-ture so far to vindicate its right to the exercise of this essential power, as to cause the subject obe again brought up for the reconsideration the judicial department of the government. The court assumes the broad ground that the

onstitution meant to protect the citizen in the ight to wear and use every description of weapons in defence of himself and the State, in any mode he might think proper, and every attempt of the Legislature to regulate the mode of wearing a weapen, is nn infringement upon he right intended to be secured to him by the In support of this construction, the court

urges the argument, that as the constitution spe-

protect no one particular mode; that if the sistance can prohibit the use of any one if, it can successively prohibit the use of every other kind of arms, and that if it can prohibit one mode of wearing weapons, it car proning one mode of wearing successively prohibit every other mode, until every mode is prohibited and the citizen is entirely debarred the use of all arms and in

Whatever plausibility may be supposed to this mode of reasoning we are satisfied it is merely plausible and must yield to a more ma-

tured view of the subject.

A construction of any law by the mere literal import of the words, without attention to the subject matter and probable intention is always a bad construction. This is more especially true when applied to constitutional law. More than any other form of law, it deals in generalities and broad principles, and descends the least into minute particlars Therefore it is, that in attaining its meaning, the literal import of words should be least, and

the probable intention most attended to.
This has been signally illustrated among This has been signally illustrated among a variety of other instances, by the interpretation given to the phrase, ex post facto law, as used in the Federal and all the State constitutions. Though the courts manimously reprobate the policy of all retrospective laws, as repuguant to the true principles of civil liherty, and though they agree with equal manimity, that such laws full within the literal import of the plasse expectate law, yet, anxious as the phaise, ex post facto law, yet, anxious as they were to do so, they did not feel justified in making them fall within it, by resorting t the course of reasoning, that as the consulta tion does not specify any particular kind of export facto law, it must mean all or it can be anade in mean none. But leeding bound to set the meaning by the probable intention, rather, than the mere literal import of the words they sought for that intention in the history of our progenitors, and fixed the con function by what was there to be found, as the probable mis-chief intended to be guarded against, and res-tricted the meaning to expost facto laws of a

penal character.

A critical examination of the reserved power excepted out of the general powers of govern ment, in our Kentucky constitution, will show that all or very nearly all of them, are aimed to prevent the perpetration of acts of tyrann and oppression, such as the history of Englau and other countries gave warning had been pe petrated there, and warranted the upprehension might be perpetrated here, if not guarded against. An examination of history therefore gainst. An examination of history therefore is one of the arost legitimate sources of informationin all attempts to cast light on any othese clauses of the constitution. The light afforded from that quarter, in the present in stance, is believed to be wholly unfavorable to the construction. It famishes no reason, what ever, to believe, that the framers of the can itution intended to reserve the right of using any sort of arms, except such as are appropria ate to the soldiers or the militia man. The English and other governments had frequently interfered to take from citizens the fire lock and appropriate weapons of the soldier, suc as could be advantageously used in oppositio to the government; but none of them had eve so interfered to take from the citizen the knife o dirk, or other similar weapons, only appropri ate to individual contest in private broils. Much of reason and sound policy may wel

be imputed to the convention, in securing to one citizens the right to bear the arms of a soldier No such reason or policy can be alleged in favo of securing to them the right of wearing the weapons of the bravn and the assassin. On the contrary, it would be a severe imputation upon the wisdom and virtue of the framers of our constitution, to suppose that they mean to secure to the citizen the use of any such de testible instruments of mere private malice The one policy or mode of construction, amply securce on important right, held very denr by our anecstors, and deemed by them essential to the preservation of liberty; the other, suppos au intention to secure a right not necessary t the perservation of liberty, nor essential to the individual citizen; a right not held dear o sacred, but abhorred by our ancestors, and leading to practices not consonant to their hub its or manners, but held by them in utterdetes tation. Can we hesitate then, as to the motive of policy that led to the engrafting this clans upon the constitution, or the true intention of its frumers? Surely there can be no room for reasonable doubt upon the subject. If so, then there is no difficulty in the construction. There is nothing in the language used, controlling this supposed and most probable intention. In our estimation it is appropriate and outlieds fulestimation it is appropriate and entirely ful-filled, when confined to the purposes of such an

tested before the Court of Appeals, where, in parlance, even at this day, most usually and 1822, it was pronuoneed unconstitutional by tive arms of the soldier, such as the musket of the side. When we say of a person that he is age or strength to wear a clirk or a knife, hut to bear the musket or the rifle. So, neither do we say that a man bears a disk or a knife, but that he wears them.

The very same phrase occurs in the following part of the 28th section of the 3d article of the constitution. "Those who conscientiously seru-ple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services." Here the meaning of the phrase is not susceptible of misinterpretation. It is obvious that nothing could have been meant but the arms of a soldier. For what possible service to the State, in wearing or using the stiletto, could the convention have contemplated, as re quiring to be compensated by the payment of an equivalent. The convention had reasen to fear that persons, conscientiously scrupulons might be compelled to bear the musket or ritle in the service of the State, if not protected by the constitution. They had no reason to fear the Legislature would compel them to wear or personal vengeance. It would be perfectly ridiculous to suppose the convention into de to guard against any such about abuse of low er on the part of the Legislatuce. Such bein the indisputable phenning of the phrase bear arms," in this section, it settles its con-struction the same way, in the other section al-For the well established rules of construction require that the same phrase should reial right of the citizens, at the expense of a ceive one and the same construction, in every part of one and the same instrument; and that where it is doubtful as used in one part, it shall be settled by its meaning as used in another

part, free from doubt.

We conclude, therefore, that both the letter such nims and accoutrements as are nppropr ate to a soldier, for the time being, whateve those arms may then happen to be, and that the Legislature is not inhibited from proscribing all use of the dirk, knife, pocket pistol, or sword cane, and such like weapons, as are not appropriate nor necessary to the soldier.

But even if such were not our opinion, not we thought the Legislature could not prohibit a citizen from wearing such weapons, still we which goes to prove the Legislature cannot re gulate the mode of wearing them. We should not infer that because one Legislature could prohibit all mo'es of wearing them but that a succeeding Legislature could prohibi that mode also, and both laws remain in torce at one and the same time. In that ease, the courts would either decide that the second law was a virtual repeal of the first, or that both,

press the evil, as those most likely to be enforced, deeming it much better to trust to an experiment of their efficacy and sufficiency, than by the adeption others of a more rigorous character, incurring the hazard of their not being en-

forced by the junies of the country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. S. NICHOLAS, Chariman.

A BILL, the better to suppress the use of certain

weapons in this Commonwealth. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be awful to sell, within this Commonwealth, any dirk, pucket pistol, sword cane, or large open bladed knife, commonly carried in a sheath and used as a weapon, without first obtaining an annual license from the Clerk of the county court, of the county where such sale is made or the vending of such articles therein, and first paying for such license the snm of two hundred dollars; and any person venturing, thereafter, to make sale of any such article without such tioense, shall, for every such affence, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recover-

Sec. 2. That every owner of any such weapon as is described in the first section of this act, shall be bound to give in the same as part of his taxable property and shall pay therefor an an-nul tax of ten dollars.

3. That any person who from and after the first day of March next, shall carry a sword or dirk in a cane, or shall winn any of the before described weapons concealed about his person, so that the same shall not be plainly visible to all by-standers, shall, for every sneb ffeuce, he subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, to se recovered by indictment.

Src 4. That it shall be the duty of the Cir-

cuit Judges to give this act in charge to the Graml Judges, and that the Attorney for the Commonwealth, proseenting an indictment to conviction under this act, shall be entitled to one fifth of the fine recovered.

LATER FROM CANADA.

The Buffalo Daily Commercial Advertiser Extra, of Saturday last, has a particular account of the late battle at Toronto. It is deried from a gentleman at Buffalo, who arrived there from Toronto, on Sunday evening ollowing is his stutements of the events in To-

"The first symptom of disturbance at Toronto occurred on Monday evening, when it was discovered ny the burning of Dr. Thorn's house, and by several who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the rebels, to a considerable number, armed with rifles, spears, &c. and headed by McKenzie, had advanced to within two miles and a half of the city, proposing, as

they have since declared, to take the city, rob the banks, and set it on fire.

"But the citizens, by this time being alarmed armed I emselves as they best could, and advanced to meet them, upon which the rehels re treated upon Youge street, as far as Montgo mery's about 5 mies out, and there made their head quarters. It must be understood that Toronto was at this time in a defenceless condition-the whole of the troops having left somo time ago for Lower Canada.

"Orders were immediately issued by proclamation from the Adj't General's Office, for the Militia to assemble under their Colonels, and a call made on all the loyal men, to assemble for the defence of their "Queen, country and coastitution," and nobly was the call responded to. Old and young docked to the standard of their by hundreds. Steamhoats were sent off to Hamilton and Niagara, for militia and volunteers—the Hon. Speaker McNab, (atterwards the commander,) left Hamilton at the nead of 200 volunteers, on hoard the steamboat Burlington, on Wednesday morning, and Col Chisholm, with as many militia, a few hour

after in a schooner. "Companies of men from Oakville, Whitby, Searborough, and other neighboring towns were continually arriving, and on Thursday morning, upwards of four thousand stand of arms had been given out. The troops intended to go in search of the rehels, and consisting of about 2000 men, having all been marshalled, and reviewed by the Governor, were led out about 10 o'clock, by him in person, up Youge street, where, it was said, the rebels, in force

were waiting for us, and with whom we came up, at about 12 o'clock, at Montgomery's tavern, their head quarters.

"They there uppeared to be in considerable numbers, amounting to between five and seven fundred men; but from their ill chosen posiion, it was soon evident they could not make any effectual resistance, and upon several shot being fired upon them from two small brass field pieces, they left the house and road—a part of hem taking up a position in the woods on our left, the others retreating back and to our right "Our first company, consisting of old soldiers, were immediately sent to dislodge the enemy from the wood, which they did in gallant style, in about fifteen minutes, killing about thrty, and wounding and taking prisoners a proportionable number. We followed them about

two miles-but Mackeuzie and a great number of his party got off by scattering and taking to the woods; and from our want of a sufficient number of cavalry, it was thought useless to follow them, they being completely, and for the pence of society, it is to be hoped, effectually runted. We were ordered back to the city where we arrived about 5 o'clock, amidst the warm congratulations and joyful acelamation of the population-who consider themselve ice from any turther molestation from Mr Mackenzie and his unrderons and lawless gang The Ningaru volunteers (of which I wa one) having left home, many of them without an hour's warning, and quite unprovided in purse or otherwise and narmed for the safety of their

own homes, (for, among other reports, it was said that two bundred men were coming from Buffulo to take the place,) desired and obtained cave from his Excellency to return, which they lid per Transio of yesterday morning, greeted ny their friends and several hundred of the m steamboat Britania, to join them.

"P, S Every thing was quiet when I left Toronto, except the rattle caused by the con-tinued arrival of militia and volunteers, who were hailed with pleasure, not that they were expected to be needed, but because of the loy alty and attachment to the government they ready offer of assistance evinced.

I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient se AGNUS M'LEOD."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser in a post script of the same day, the 9th inst., has the fol-

STILL LATER.

The ears hove just arrived. There is nothing further from Toronto. People are in arms on both sides the river. The ferry bouts are either, entirely stopped, or all the passengers strictly A letter from a correspondent of the Albany

Evening Journal, dated Rochester, Dec. 9th

"A rumor has just reached this city, that the steambout Traveller, (which was in the employ of the Colonial Government,) has been burned which are the strict of the st

first reported. But I have no time now for further particulars, as the mail is writing.''
The Montreal Gazette of the 7th inst. says:

as "Henry's Bank," has closed itz office in the city, and its notes are no longer redeemed with e paper of other banks."
The tri colored flag was hoisted at Chippe

wa, (U. C.) yesterday, as we have been in

BATTLE AT SWANTON.

A stip from Burlington, of the 9th inst., gives the following account of the affair at "It uppears that a part of the patriots, which hal been for a few weeks in Swanton providing themselves with arms and amunition, attempt ent to cross the line on the evening of the fit inider protection of a body of patriots from the The laya'ists, who were apprised o ed in the vicinity of the Bay, in a body o ahont 500, with the intention of intercepting them. They stationed themselves in three divi sion-upon the roads by which the patriots were

About 10 in the evening the patriot party were fired upon by the division of the loyalist stationed upon the road leading by the dwelling of Mr. Morse, 2 miles east of the Bay.

The fire was returned with spirit. The engagement lasted about 20 m nutes. The patriots were defeated, and fell back towards Swanton with the loss of two cannon und sev oral killed and missing.

A boy, volunteer from St. Albans, returned yesterday. He reports 2 patriots killed to his

nowledge, and more missing Inchert, the editor of the Quebee Liberal,

talented and spiritual pariot leader, was severely woomled and taken prisoner."

Gen. T. S. Brown, commander of the Patriot forces in Lower Canada, was at Highgale, Vt.; on the 9th instant. He appeared to be of opinion that hostile operations were nearly at an end

NEW YORK.

The work of regeneration appears to be already in progress in this State. The American, Journal of Commerce, and various other prints on the whig side, are decided in urgin the banks to resume; and, as a matter course, the democratic journals are ueting perfect harmony, and udvneating a speedy remrn to a sound currency. The whigs are divided—some oppose and others favor an early resumption; and the mass of the people, always onest, are beginning to be clamorous for spe-ic change and for hamshing small notes and

hin plasters from circulation.

The war has already commenced in the em ire State between the advoentes of a sound urrency and the ragoerats, and we do not feat the result. The proceedings of the Bank Convention have had the effect of bringing on the

oatest some months earlier than was expected. The American reiterates the declaration that the banks must resume. The Journal of Commerce tells, its whig brethern that the Bank Convention has strenghened the democratic party. The Evening Post is able and zealout in support of a reformation of the currency.— The Courier and Enquirer, though it is Mr Biddle's organ, says "there can be no doubt that the banks of New York will resume before the expiration of the law legalizing their suspension, which will be in May." The Al bany Argus declares that there is now no part in the Stete prepared to take the responsibility of supporting an extension of the suspension law. In May, then, the banks must resume, or

forfeit their charters.

New York is not disposed to tolerate a de preciated currency any longer. The people there feel that the suspension is benefitting the ing the credit and marring the prosperity the State-simply to give desperate men an op portunity to relieve themselves from embarrass n the end, come out triumphantly; and we shall not be surprised, if they establish a lare State Bank, on safe principles, with a view bekeep down the small fig institutions with whose irredeemable issues the State is now flooded .-

From the New York Evening Post. Mr. Biddle will shortly, if his plans

bestride the world Like a Colossus, and we petty Men may walk under his legs.

Here is a synopsisof his arrangemen's cantile community at his mercy.

from the London Times of October 20th. "It was stated some days since that Mr. Jaudon, the cashier of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, was, by the last accounts, about taking his departure and was making arrangements with a view to a permanent establishment in this city, as resident agent for the bank. This mission, it is now said, is likely to assume a very important character. It s said that the bank has resolved upon a fresh issue of bonds to the amount of 5,-000,000 which is to form the basis of a new movement of the Bank in England and the capital upon which Mr. Jaudon is to found his operations, which are no to be limited to money and exchange dealings alone, but are meant to control "the whole foreign trade of the United States in Europe." Into this new channel are also proposed to be thrown a large portion, at least, of the immense profits in the shape of brokerage cominis sions hitherto passing through the handitia, who were prepared to leave with the of Mossrs Baring or other houses. With a capital of \$35,900,000," writers a cor respondent of one of the papers, "and a credit of \$35,000,000 more, backed for a like amount, if necessary by the Bank of England and English capitalists, Mr. son, with another large party, also went Biddle can regulate the currency and commerce of the country." As one part of the scheme to be executed by the new United States Bank agency here, it is York and Philadelphia. This of course

three run, they know they have no chance of success—if Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster has to the mildest remedies it ill calculated to supaltion, not in New York or Philadolphia only, but in the south and the west, and all over the Union. In the other case. they would be lodged in masses in the coffers of the United States Bank, ready. at the fitting moment for action upon exchange or other operations. One thing has been lost sight of, however, in this part of the arrangement, and that is, that he people who are in the habit of earrying out gold may decline taking the notes of the United States Bank, and the amount said to be so carried is no doubt greatly overstated.

"It is curious to remark how on every oceasion the Bank of England is mixed up with the United States Bank in all these discussions in America; and yet at the date, nothing was known of the mission of Mr. Cowell, on the part of the Bank of England, to the United States, simultaneously appointed with that of Mr. Jaudon from thence-events too nearly connected in point of date not to warrant a conclusion that both are the results of a combination agreed upon beforeland between the two establishments. It is so far fortunate that the Bank of England would be prevented by its charter from embarking in commercial transnctions, and therefore Mr. Biddte will have the cotton market to himself, both there and here, which, it is conceived: there, is one of the means by which he proposes to adjust currency and exchanges to his satisfaction. These projects will not be much to the taste of the mer. cantile community in either country, and every step in them will naturally be watched with great suspicion and anxie-

The paper which cantains this account of Mr Biddle's plans was received here by an arrival from Liverpool on the 3d of this month. The Courier of the 4th probably referred to the article we have quoted when it said:

"The remarks made by different London journals in relation to the financial situation of this country we do not copy, as they display the grossest ignorance of the subject and of course convey no use. ful information,"

We think, for our own part, that this disclosure of the plans of Mr. Biddle's Bank to monopolize the cotton Irade, is "useful informatious," inasmuch as it lets us fully into the secret of the late bank convention. Mr. Biddle's speculation will not allow the resumption of specie payments. He has need of the whole extent of the present perversed credit systein to carry on his mercantile opera-

In the mean time it is curious to see the tenders of Mr. Biddle's bank endeavoring to put its refusal to agree to specie payments on some o'her ground than its cotton speculations. The whole fault, according to them, lies not in Mr. Biddle, but the government and the banks will resume or not according as the government behaves.

Meteoric Shower of November. A. number of the "Gazette de France" received by the lust packet from Havre, contains a letter addressed by Buron A. de Hum! old:, ['he celebrated scientific traveller, inviting natural philosophers and other scientific persons, throughout Enrope, to make particular observations simultaneously on the nights of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th November, with a view to ascertain if these phenomena, which he states have been observed from 1799 to 1836, may not have some connection with terrestrial magnetism. If for controlling the commerce and the cur [[his suggestions be followed up generally rency, from monopolizing the cutton by the scientific, may we not ere long trade and laying the fortunes of the mer- expect some interesting solutions to the various problems suggested by this extraordinary annual spectacle?

A Michigan paper relates the follow-

ing ancedote as illustrative of the. "Indian Character .- A chief, on his return from the payment called at one of the taverns and partook of a splendid dinner, asking and obtaining almost every luxury in the city. After he had finished, he stepped to the bar paid his bill, and gave the landlord 25 cents, for which he said he wanted some pieces of old meat and bread, These he carried to the door and distributed among his wife and six children, who took them with remark. able complacency,"

EMIGRATING INDIANS .- The Little Rock Gezette of the eighth ult. says, that the steamer Itasca had gone up to Fort Gibson with 800 Creeks on board, all in good health and spirits, who had been collected in the old Chickasaw country, and were under charge of Captain Morris, U.S. A.On the 22d ult., the De Kalb passed up, with 500 Chickasaws on hoard; on the 27th, the Kentuckian with 800 more of the same tribe, under charge of Mr. Vanderslice, and on Tuesday morning of the 28th, the John Nelup. -

CHARACTER OF THE FLY.

Imagine the endeavor to tame afly! It is obproposed to buy up at the out-parts, all the gold which emigrants are in the hab it of carrying out to the States, and which it was calculated did not amount to less than \$10,000,000 annually, for which dealess to be stated and the states and the states are in the hab it of carrying out to the states, and which it was calculated did not amount to less than \$10,000,000 annually, for which dealess to be stated and the states are in the states and the states are stated and the state are stated and the state are in the hab in the states are in the hab in the states are in the hab in the state are in the hab in the states are in the states are in the states are in the hab in the states are in the states are in the hab in the states are in the hab in the states are in the hab in the states are in the states are in the states are in the which drafts are to be given on New tion, seemly without any purpose. He will peg York and Philadelahia. This of course away at your sugar, but stop him who can when would be accomplished only if at all, by an endless series of retail operations, each separately for the most part of trivial bump his head hall the morning at a pune of amount, although in the aggregate for ming so vast a sum. If these purchases are to be made for shipment to the United States, it would seem to be a matter. Niagart. She was to have been sent to Kings, ton an 'Thursday, as I learn; but as she was burned, as a matter of course, she did not gn.
"It is further rumord (and I have it from a parties. In the one case, however, he eften rules in the same annuer; and that he is formed to be a matter one posture. The best thing to be said of him is, that he is fond of cleaning himself as a cat, doing it much in the same annuer; and that

This number completes the fifty-second volume of the Kentucky Gazette. Upon unnouncing this fact, the Editor congratulates his readers upon the mild and beautiful weathers and the plenty with which we are blessed.

A considerable portion of our subscribers have paid their subscriptions to the last of December, and we hope they will, as usual, plank up an advance fur another year. But for their punetuality, we should, as the Louisville Journal surgeous for dissection. To all such, and our advertlsing friends we tender our most sincere thanks.

There are some who patronise us with their mames only, and seem to think we require no mediately after the facts above stated, a. mayment. With such, further forbearance bove stated, about the check were known ans "Bee," gives the following as an arwould be injustice.

We want all the money we can get between the first and 12th January.

The Washington Globe states, that resolutions have passed the Legislature of South Carolina, hy a vote of 100 to 20, in favor of a diworce of the government from all banks.

The Gonvention bill has passed both houses of the Kentneky Legislature.

In the Senate 20 to 16, and in the house of Kepresentatives 57 for it. The Frankfort Argus advocates the measure, whilst the Commonwealth is in opposition.

For ourselves, we think the present Constitution, although needing some amendments, bearable; and we dread the excitement of the Convention question at this time, when the ex. citement of Congress is ealeulated to alaim the patriot for the integrity of the Union. We would have preferred for the present that this cup should have passed-yet we believe that the people are the legitimate and safe depositories of all their liberties and rights. Still at this particular time, when the whole nation is nearly convulsed upon the absorbing question of emancipation, we think it would have been wise to have left, for the present, our state hands of the Mayor. Shortly after, Mr. free from the agitation.

We are truly gratified at the reception, of two pieces of highly important intelligence, by been held by Marsh. the Express slips of yesterday:

First-that the difficulty in the House of Representatives, growing out of the eternal Marsh, has also been committed. Il abolition question, is settled, by the passage of had \$700 in notes, which are secured a resolution, 129 to 62, that all such petitions should be received, laid on the table, without reading or printing.

Second-that the Seminole war is finally closed. The latter has been so often announced, that we had some doubts of its correctness; but we now give it full eredence.

to the Canadian affairs, it will be readily secul in the Express Mail, must be apparent that the popular movements in that quarter are to every person, it ought not to be violato terminate, if not already terminated, leaving perhaps affairs in a worse state than they were found at the commencement of the struggle .- ling. The unhappy issue we trust, however, will only teach the patriots a sauitory lesson without suppressing their spirit-that though they be quieted, it will only be the conclure of the tiger waiting for an opportune moment to strike the

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

From the letter received from Capt. recommencing between Mexico and Tex-UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR NATCHEZ,

Off S. W. Pass, Miss. Dec. 15, 1837. mation relative to the movements of the Mexican army and navy was received hy me, nt the Brassos de Santiago, from a source entitled to credit.

WM. MERVINE, Commander U.S. Navy. "November 22d .- A battallion of infantry consisting of about two hundred

np their line of march towards Texns, with two pieces of artiflery. Nov. 23d-A battallion of cavalry crossed and joined the infantry, consis-

ting of about two hundred and fifty men. Nov. 27 .- A battallion of Sapas crossed the river with the intention of uniting with the other men. - There were also about twelve hundred men stationed near the stream Colorado, in the limits of Texas. On the 22d about six hunddred men entered Matamoras from the interior. The division in that place consists of near three thousand men. It is confidently believed that this civis-

ion intends marching into Texas. of the Mexicans is to take possession of growing States in the Union-she has the Arrensas inlet, which leads to the been compelled to import immense quan-Copano; probably the squadron will be tities of grain to support her own people up in a few days from Vera Cruz."

ROBBERY OF THE EXPRESS MAIL.

The following particulars of the robbery of the Southern Express Mail, and ever felt mall its parts-and while one detection of the perpetrators, we find in may suffer the other is certain to garner the Gazette of Saturday.

of Henry S. Crosgrove, who was earrying in the independent steps of their faring the New York Journal of Commerce ing the Express Mail near the "Three thers, have rushed into commerce and Dec, 11, states that Mr. Lemoyne, eashwhose order it was made payable.

3th instant. Mrs. Crosgrove called on dustry have been too much neglected of prophesied, have been boxed up and sent to the Mr. Hicks; and then found it was a check late; and men, again driven back to them that had been sent to him from New Or- will find them sources of true wealth, leans, but which he had not received .- and permanent national prosperity. The day before, the 12th, young Crosgrove came home. And on the 13th, imour assistant postmaster, and committed by Col. S. W. Davies, Mayor of the city Indians: to jail for trial.

at the same place, had also come up with clics inflicted on the Jews, him-that Marsh was to have half of

the \$500 The next morning, 14th, Marsh was and also committed by the Mayor.

Marsh made a different statement from and Mr. Langdon then went to the jail and had a further investigation with Cros grove, who then made confession that himself and Marsh had robbed the Express Mail-that checks to a large amount had been taken from the mail and were in the possession of Marsh, with other parts that will come ont in the detail. Marsh's trunk was immediately examined by Mr. Langdon and Ira A. Butterfield, Deputy Marshal, and checks, post-notes, and drafts found, amounting to upwards of \$70,000; which are in the John W. Reiley, R. Knocks and W. Moody, enty Constables, succeeded in finding about \$1600 in bank notes which had

Peter Vanaden, who had received part of the money from Crosgrove and Another person is said to be concerned in receiving the money from the boys. The ucrsons above named and John Me-Lean and Jesse O'Neill, Constables have aided in these disclusures, and used every vigilance to ferret out the persons concerned.

The necessity of adhering to the law, From the intelligence we publish with regard in prohibiting bank notes from being sent ted without penalty. The checks and notes so far as found are in safe keep-

WANTON MALICE.

Some human fiend or fiends, a few weeks since, built a fence three or four feet high across the western road, travel ed by the Express. The express mail rider during the night while riding nt full speed, rode directly against the fence without perceiving it. He was thrown Wm. Mervine, commander of the United several feet in front of his horse against followed by a similar cry of anguish from States Sloop of War Natchez, it would a stone, which fractured his skull. He, others, until the whole city resounded States Sloop of War Natchez, it would a stone, which fractured his skull. He, others, until the whole city resounded not the PRACTICE Of nppear that hostilities are on the point however, managed to ride his horse as with the shricks of the wounded and the MEDICINE. His residence is on Highs ouse, but died within lour farns the next l days after the fall.

We have been informed, that on the Southern express mail route, on last The merchants of New Orleans inter- Wednesday night, ropes were drawn aested in the trade to Texas, are respect- cross the road for the purpose of throwfully informed, that the subjoined, infor- ing the Express riders. The riders were thrown, but fortunately met with no injury. The highest penalty of the law, i would almost seem, should be inlicted upon the perpetrators of such wanton wickedness .-- Dayton Herald .

There is one thing to be learned from the difficulties which now environ us, men, crossed the Rio Grande and took and that is that agriculture has been too much neglected here of late years. With as fertile a soil as the world can boast of, and a sparse population, we have been importing grain from countries where sheer industry alone forces the ground to yield its increase, and almost every rood must maintain its man. To the densely populated countries of Europe have we been indebted for our bread, while thousands and thousands of acres of cleared land are here lying wholly uproductive. De Witt Clinton remarked in one of his annual messages, when governor of New York, that that State It!-Globc. was capable of supporting the then population of the Union; yet within the last It is supposed that the first movement your-though one of the finest grain The error lies with ourselves. There nre seasons undoubtedly which operate unfavorably to the exertions of the hus bandman; but in a widely extended country like ours, their effects are rarely if publican. an overflowing harvest. As we have bed in the vicinity of this city to an unusual About the first of this month it was as- fore remarked, the error lies with our- height. The great Eastern mail that certained that the frequent losses had selves. Too many have forsaken agri- left this city on Monday morning, was re-

Forks, Ky. on the route between Louis- the learned professions, so that their ier of the People's Bank, at Montreal, ville, Ky., and Nashville, sent to his mo- numbers literally swarm throughout the was arrested on Saturday afternoon, at ther, in this city, a check, drawn in New country, and but comparatively few real- Alhany, on a process from the bank, char-Orleans on a Bank in New York for ize the brilliant dreams with which they ged with having in his possession funds \$1500-with a request that she would started. The country itself is out of of the Bank, to the amount of \$130,000 send it on for collection; that it had been joint, full twenty years ahead of its proper with intent to defraud the Bank, though given to him by a man, who told him that er advance, with too much of our boast- Mr. L. alleges, that his object was only if he would collect the amount of the ed prosperity of a plethorie kind. Like to remove the funds to a safe place of de check he should have \$500 out of the an overgrown boy it requires time to posit. proceeds. His mother sent it on-and give firmness and elasticity to the limbs, her friend in New York wrote back to strength and vigor to the muscles. We her that it could not be paid without the have learned much from the past, and anthority of Mr. James Hicks, jr., to should not fail to profit by it. Things hose order it was made payable. have now begun to seek their natural This letter was received here on the level, The productive branches of in

New Brunswick, [N. J.] Times.

(A correspondent of the New Orle -he was arrested by Mr. E. P. Langdon, gument in support of the indentity of national origin of the Jews and American

"As the opinion is daily gaining ground He would make no confession at the that the Indians are descendants of the time of his arrest, but stated that anoth- Jews, allow me to furnish an adminical er boy by the name of George W. Marsh, of proof. In 2d Micabees, chapter 7, of this eny, who had been riding Express it is thus written, in speaking of the eru-

"7. So when the first was dead after his manner, "they brought the second o make him n mocking "stock; and arrested by Mr. Jacobs, Deputy Marshal when they had pulled off the skin of his head with the hair; they asked him wilt thou eat, "before thou be punished that made by Crosgrove. The Mayor hroughout every member "of thy body?"

I presume this will be considered as and exact description of scalping, of which practice I know not, il mention be made elsewhere in ancient history.

The book of Macabees is apocryphal as a scriptural book, but it must be considered good authority for ancient manners and customs."

Auful Massacre in the West .- The developement of a bloody plot which has been long in agitation, took place at Cincinnati on Wednesday, Nov. 14th, at an early hour in the alternoon. For some days previous, a considerable number of individuals had been observed to walk the streets in the irregular manner, and with flushed cheeks and bloodshot eves, has suc according to Sallust, marked the countenance of Cataline when he was plotting the destruction of the devoted city of Rome. Their knives wore secretly, (ns it was afterwards discovered,) prepared for the slaughter, and every reparation which bloody dispositions and firm resolves could dictate were coolly and earefully made. Notwithstanding his awful combination, the unsusperting sictims remained entirely unaware of the fate which awaited them; they ate and drank without apprehension not thinking that, at the appointed time the knife of the assassin would be at their throats!

On Wednesday afternoon, however, the shocking catastrophe occurred, We have all read of the terrible scenes of blood and devastation, which took place when the blacks at St. Domingo rose upon their French masters, and murdered them in their beds, but it finds a parallel in this late astounding offair. On that afternoon, a piercing entery rang from the rear of one of the most respectable with the shricks of the wounded and the groans of the dying! Those who had been left unacquainted with the plot, rushed in all directions to the scene of the sce houses in the city, which was speedily rushed in all directions to the seene of sence, will be promptly attended to. death, and behold,—we shudder while we write it,-they saw scattered on the ground in various directions, the gashed and blood stained hodies of an immense number of-hogs!-"Prices not stated." Boston Transcript.

DISTRESS IN NEW YORK. Extract of a letter from New York, published in the National Intelligencer of this

morning "The dinner this evening at the Astor House (to Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and others) is to be a splendid affair. The tickets are nll sold, and, although sold at the high price of \$10--\$15 and even \$20 have been freely offered. Mr. Webster arrived in this morning, and will be one of the guests of the evening. Mr. Southard is also here, and will be present Mr. Holfman will preside at the table. assisted by several vice presidents. Of the ceremonies, etc. I will tell you more in to-morrow's letter."

Heavens? Isn't the distress awful when men offer \$20 for a dinner, and can't get

The State House at Burlington, Wiseonsin, built last summer, for the Terri torial legislature of Wisconsin, was en tirely consumed by fize on the night of the 14th inst., together with the whole corner adjoining, including five stores, three groceries, &c. &c. The contents were principally saved The Territorial building cost \$3,000 .- Cincinnati Re.

The late rains have swollen the streams occurred with letters sent by the Express Mail,' from New Orleans to Nashville. Gen-Armstrong, postmaster at Nashville Tennessee, and J. M. Campbell, Esq., postmaster at Louisville, Kentucky, and Jndge Burke, postmaster here, and Jndge Burke, p

For the Gazette. Mr. BRADFORD,-The following Report wa placed in my hamls a few days since, with the request that I would procure its insertion in the Gazette. By complying with this request you will not only countra favor on the respected Ladies who eccapose the Society, but will also promote the interests of an Association of the most catholic principles, in the best meaning of that term—an association whose single object is the alleviation of human suffering.
Yours, truly,

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. TREASURER'S REPORT.

From Nov. 4th, 1836, to Nov. 4th, 1837. Modies received from subscribers for the relief of the poor of the town, \$63.06
Interest on 2 shares Medical Hall stock 12.00 Donations from several gentlemen,

Balance on haul from 1836,

Expended for the poor,

Leaving in the Treasury, 31-5 A. K. SAYER, Treasurer, Pro. Tent.

Nov. 4th, 1837.

CITY ELECTION.

FOR MAYOR JAMES G. MEKINNEY, Esq. CHARLES 11 WIEKLIFFE Esq.

> FOR COUNCILMEN. WARD No. I.

W. A. Leavy, Nathaniel Shaw, Dr. Jos. G. Chinn, John W. Rossell, Andrew Caldwell. Jos. Bruen, Wm. Ater, WARO, No. 2.

Michael Gaugh, John W. Forbes. II. I. Bodly, Jas. Hamilion Thomas Huni,

WARD, No. 3. J. B. Johoson, James March, L C. Randall. W. H. Timberlake, Z. Williams,

WARU, No. 4. Dr. S. C. Trotter, Jos. K. Graves, Juo. Brennan, Derrick Warner, Efection Is Saturday in January next

Lexington, Dec. 25th, 1837. Mr. Bradford,-Will please say for us to the Voters of the 4th Ward, that we respectfully decline being Candidates for

JACOB ASHTON.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening 24th, inst. by the Rev. Edward M'Muhon, Mr. James Sculley, formerly of Cincinnati, to Miss Elizaberh Steele, of this city.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class 58, for 1837. 57, 13, 66, 38, 23, 8, 18, 49, 5, 58, 40, 42, 62, 21. Class B, for 1837.
54, 49, 73, 16, 31, 11, 59, 41, 41, 46, 61.

Cla=9 59. 40, 23, 16, 14, 31, 66, 2, 9, 37, 30, 64. A. S. STREETER, Next door to the city Library.

Dee. 27, 1837—62-3m.

MR. MAGUIRE'S. Classical, Scientific and English

SCHOOL.

ILL be continued for the next year at the Cross Roads twelve miles from Lexington and from Faukfort, and five miles Ver-suiltesia Woodford county Kentneky. In the Institution a salid and complete Education may be obtained by Male and Female Students, in the Classics, Sciences and English Language and a parental and delicate attention will be exercised towards those under his charge. ferences pro forma, are so ordinary and easily obtained, and many times, without substantia reputation to veil their ridicule, that I hope I shall be excused for giving none but roy neighbors and patrons. Should, however, parent and guardian, s wish further information, I pledge

ociety, connections and education, equal t iny in America. My Terms are thirty dollars for a year of ten nouths making one term, without deduction for ess time, to commence on the second day January next, and end on the first of Novem ber, 1838. We can accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders pleasantly and cheaply.

myself in give references as to my standing i

JOHN MAGUIRE. Dee. 26, 1837.-52-\$5.

LADIE'S FAIR--LAST NIGHT. The ladies of the first Presbyterian Church will hold their fair for the last time on Friday evening next. Doors to be opened at the usual hour. A part of the proceeds they will apply to the benefit of the Orphan Asylun of this city. They take this mode of expressing their gratistile for the kindness and libera ity of the patronage bestowed on their forme meetings. The public are referred to the bill which will be issued on that day for particulars. Lexington, Dec 28 1837-52-1t

\$20 REWARD.

UNAWAY from the Subscribe her, in Nelson Co., Ky., near Bloomfield; a negro man named BOB. He is back; somewhat



GARDNER'S CELEBRATED

Veretable Liminaent. THE most valuable remedy ever discovered

for the cure of Sprains, Bruses, Cuts or Woneds, Corks, Chafes or Galls, Frim in the ye, and every external complaint to which Horses are hable.
Also—For the Human Flesh, it excess in the

core of Borns or Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Rhen-matic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throut, in Croup, Ague in the Face, Ring-worms and Tetters, Paintil Tum vs, &c. It has also been recommended with signal suc-cess, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians

cess, by anothers of the most respectable Presidents in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Searlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.

CAUTION.

Persons wi-bing to purchase the article are particularly requisted to call for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINI-MENT," which will prevent the immerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as MC interest Endoppension. Meanly 15 14 names as "Gardner's Embrocation," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve amt Bone, &e. &c., which the proprietors find has been the ease to a great extent.

GLASCOE & HARRISON.

GLASCOF & HARRISON.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers, corner
of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sal
hy all Druggist- and Traders in town and coun-

TESTIMONIALS. NATCHTOCHUS, Louisiana, June, 1836. Messra. Glascue & Harrison, Cincinnati:

Messrs. Glasene & Harrison, Cinemuati:

Gentlemen,—Having tried some of your "Gardner's Liniment," (a few hottles of which my brother procured for me whilst traveiling,) and being anxious of having some constantly at hand for the n e of my finisty, I herewith transmit you — dollars, and request that you send me its amount in Liniment. Please have the put up compactly, and forwarded with all possible desputch, to Major L. G. De Russy, I'.S. Army, one of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in strang that the application of this Linnaunt on several occasions, on-

der my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, and shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighboth old generally.
Your obedicat's rv't,
LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U.S.A.

Diva Sia,-Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Limiment—As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into n e, and the public be thereby uncl henchtted. It my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully bound it to you, to make what use of it you please. In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season. In elear-ing my garden from woods, briars, &c., I got my brinds very non becatched an poisoned.—
They became greatly influend and swollen; the pain which I caperienced was executiving.—
My wife tried every thing we could bear of, that was likely to be of use; but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of laving then cured by any comm n process. When by ac cident my lorse was badly light on the eye, found having seen him in this situation, to; ne that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he ac-cordingly used it, when it soon had the desired configuration is soon and the desired feet. Having some left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my fruits, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely eured them by the use of another bottle!!! I have also need it singe in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any thin which I ever tried, for its quickness in takin out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the enre of what is generally ealled 'chopped hands.' On the whole, I take plea ure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, an I recommend every family to keep a bottle on band.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUTTER.

of 1831, having about 12 borses, a part being employed in working a ferry boat between this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach torses—the greater part of them become badly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a hottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well. I can also recommend it as an iovaluable medicine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts Wounds or Burises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully, G. W. DOXON. Hamilton, O., June S, 1831. This cer ifies that I have for one year pas used Gardner's Liniment, for the followingsuch as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and sealds, rheumatic pains, inflammation in the lumbs and joints, also tetters and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sore on my horses.

AARON ROLLINS.

Cincinnati, July 21th, 1834. Sir,-It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gadner's Vegetable Lini-ment; and pleased with the present opportuni-ty, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bortles of the said Liniment, greats used hity bottles of the said faintient, and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, gall or clark, bruic or sprain, cut burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse which has ever come within my knowledge. would not for any small consideration agree o do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately.
Yours Respectfully,
GARRET DULHAGEN.

James Gardner.

Cincinnati, July 12th, 1831. This certifes that I have within about three mouths past used four bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far execeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores on horses My long experience in the Livery Stable busi many valuable reneades, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Limment goes for abend of any thing in the cure of Lorse desh which I have ever discovered. S. LIPPENCOTT.

deb, as II can ease, aby recommend at to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Every Stable Keeper.

AR PHUR MARTIN.

Dasa Sia,—It is with pleasure I hand you my certificate in favor Gardiner's Vegetable Liniment. I have used it repeatedly on horses, for severe Bribses, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks—and particularly in one instance for a valumble Horse which wass severely corked as to render him app crently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effectually for the Film in the Lye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severa wound on my brind. I have recommended it to many pecsous and have heard of no comto many persons and have heard of no com-

HENRY P. POWARS. Anderson Town Up, Hum. County, March

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834. This may certify, that we have used Gard-per's Vegetable Limment, for some months past, or various kinds of Sores and Woomds on Hors, and find it to exceed any other medicine

bat we have ever fried.

WW WIN FERS, JOSEPH BATES,
OREN FLAGG, GEO. SHELLY. (KT Sold at Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and he bical Store-Cleapside. Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.-52-tf.

\$25,000!!

Kentucky State Lottery, Class 59-Drawn Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1837. 1 Prize of \$ 5,000; \$5,000; \$4,000; \$3,000; \$2,000; \$1,600; 40 at \$1,000; 50 at \$200; 60 at \$150; 55 at \$100, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Doll rs-Shares in proportion. CLASS 60 .- To be drawn Saturday, Decem-

Prize of \$25,000; \$6,000; \$5,000; \$3,000; \$2,221; \$2.60; 50 of \$1,000; 50 of \$300 50 of \$200; 61 of \$150; 63 of \$100; &c. &c. Tiekets Eight Dollars-Shares in proportion.

812,000.

11 drawn Numbers in a Package of 25 Tickets.
CL.18S 61, for the benefit of the Grand Lodge

of Kentucky—Fo be drawn Wednesday, December 27, 1837. 1 Prize of \$12,000; \$10,000; \$3,000; \$1,230; 10 of \$1,000; 10 of \$500; 10 of \$300; 10 of \$300; 10 of \$300; 61 of \$250; 15 of \$150; 290 of \$100

Tickets only \$5-Shares in proportion. A. S. STREETER, Lext door to City Labrary, Lex. Ky.

December 21, 1837.-51-tds

WHISKEY AND LARD WANTED. ANTED to purchase, 500 bbls. Whiskey and 1,000 Kees Lard.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Dec. 21, 1837-51-tf.

POWDER, SHOT, &C.

BAGS SHOT, assorted sizes;
Spencer Couper's POWDER in kegs
and half kegs;
McCoy & Son's do. do.
8 Grass PASTE BLACKING;
8 do. VARMISH, for Harness;
Boxes fresh RAISHNS; Do. 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS:

Just received and for sale low, by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Dec. 20, 1837-51-4f.

CITY ELECTION.

A N Election for MAYDR and TWELVE COUNCILMEN, for the City of Lexingten, will be held on Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1838, and commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. ut the places and under the superinducts following viz:

A. M. of the paces and more than the tendants following, viz:
WARD ND. I.— At Jourson's Tayern, corner of Mill and Water-Street. Inspectors—
Archibald Logan, Nathaniel Shaw and Jo-

seph Milward. WARD NO. 2.—At Jso. Keiser's Tavern.

ward Jao. Henery.
WARD NO. 4.—At Jao. Brenna's Tavern, corner of Mulberry and Main-streets. Inspectors—Thos. II. Waters, Alvan Stephens and David Drake.

By order of the Conneil
THOS. P. HARF, City CVk.
Dec. 20, 1837—51-te.

FLOUR. BBLS. Lamme's superior FLOUR, just received and for sale by BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, Corner of Main and Mill-Sts.
Dec. 20, 1837-51-tf.

STOLEN,

ROM the subscriber son e time in Septem ber last, about the middle, I believe, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare with a Black mare inule colt the mare is about 6 years old, about 15 hands bigh blaze face left hind foot white justnclow the foot lock; She has a knot on the back about the niddle, and one on her wethers; she was when stolen with foal by Mr. Grave's Jack. It is believed the above name mare was stolen by a tall black man (bald headed) who we be-

lieved has taken towards Cincinnati.

A Reward of \$30 will be given for the apprehension of the Thief, Mure and Colt, or twenty Dollars for the Mare and Colt, ar \$10 tor the Mare alone and all reasonable expenses paid, it taken within the State and delivered to me at Mr. Spencer Cooper's, or double that amount if taken out of the State and securred so that I get them.

ARMESTEAD LEE.

Fayelte Co. Ky. Lexington Pee. 8th, 1837-50-4t.

NOTICE.

ROKE out of the subscriber's lot on Fri-body the 1st inst u dark BAY HORSE seven years old fitteen and half bands bigh, small star in the forehead, shod all round, trots and paces well; any one returning said horse to me in Lexington shall be liberally rewarded. WILLIAM LONG. WHATAM LONG. Lex. Dec. 19, 1837.—51-tf.

CLOTHS, CASCIMERES,

AND CASSINETTS! LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by
J. CHEW & CO. No. 52, Marble Front.

For Rent,

WO ROOMS, in the house opposite the residence of Mr. Vertuer, in this city—suitable for School Rooms.

Apply to CLEMENT SMITH. Apply to CI Dec. 21, 1837.—51-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. It becomes necessary that the business of the firm should be settled up as speedily as possible; we therefore earnestly request all persons indebted to us, it is not a recount to come forward and either hy note or account, to come forward and make payment immediately.

J. & W. R. CHEW.

NOTICE

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they bave purchased the entire

Stock of Goods

of James I. Hickman, and have removed to the marble front store, No. 52, Main st., (1. T. Frazier's old stand) where they will continue the mercantile business under the name and style of J. CHEW & Co. Our stock of Goods to long and well assorted and we have is large and well assorted; and we bope, by bonesty and lir dealing, to merit a continuance of the blic patronage.

J. CHEW &CO.

Lex. Dec. 7th 1837.-50-1m.

Tea, Loaf Sugar, &c. BARRELS LOAF SUGAR, (small loaves;) Duble refined do. do. 20 Boxes fresh TEA:
4 Casks Ohio CHEESE:

Just received and sold low in lots to suit pur chasers, hy
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Dec. 20, 1837-51-tf.

Negroes to Hire,

III. be hired for the ensuing years, at the late residence of D. C. Morrison, dec'd. on the 29th December, one NEGRO MAN, about 21 or 22 years old, and a NEGRO ROY, about 15 or 16 years old; hoth accustomed to farming. The Negroes helong to the estate of Meshac Vaughan, dec'd.

JOHN CLARKE, Adm'r. Dec. 20, 1837-51-td.

N. B. All thoso who gave their notes at the sale of the property belonging to the estate of Meshae Vaughan, dec'd. are informed that their notes will will be due the 28th inst. and it is necessary for them to come and pay up, as indulgence cannot be given. All those who have accounts against the above estate, will present them properally authenticated, for JOHN CLARKE, Admir.

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERHLEY Aro now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets,

THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS;

COMPRISING a general and handsome as sortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Pulish & Bottle Green, and Grey CLOTHS,
Plain, Plaid Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS,
Super Silk, Velvet & Wootlen VESTINGS,
Grode Nap, French & English MERINOES,
Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink)

to shrink)
Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,
Huccohack, Birdeye and Russia TOWELING,
Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide, IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAM-BRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-

KERCHIEFS, Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS,

(all colours)
GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS,
Cashmere, Silk. Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut

SHAWLS,
SUPER CHALLA SHAWLS,
Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,

PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO SHOES & GAITER BOOTS. Calf Boots and Shoes;

Together with n great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any housin the city. They respectfully solicit an early in the city. They respectfully solicit arreary cull from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-tf

PLTERSHAMS & FLUSHING. A VERY Superior and for sole by CHINN & GAINES, VERY Superior Article, just received

Dec. 7, 1837.—49-tf.

SATTINETTS. F EVERY color and quality; CASSI-MERES, do. do. do. to which we invite the attention of purchasers. CHINN & GAINES, No. 43. Main-St

Dec. 7, 1837.—49-tf. Insurance Notice. MIOSE persons who have insured their

Marine Insurance Company in the City of Lexington, and have obtained Badges for them, ington, and nave obtained can obtain them by application to A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y. Dep. 7, 1837.-49-4t.

UPHOLSTERING arniture and Chairs.





N addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from Lon. don, who is capable of doing every description

UPHOLSTERING on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door a bove the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH. Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.-48-tf

CANDY'S TAVERN. LATE M'CRACKEN'S.) Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

the public gene ally, that he has aken the above Stand, and hopes hy attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD. Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES,

WELL ATTENDED TO: And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crown-

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accomodated, on rensonable terms.

JOHN CANDY. Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837-46-tf

Public Sale.

WILL expose tu sale, under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered at the November special term, 1837, tu the highest bidder, on the 10th day of January, 1838, on the premises, about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OR SIXTY ACRES OF FAYETTE LAND, Lying on the Russell's Road, about 6 mile from Lexington, adjoining the lands of Robert C. Harrison, James Logan, Mrs. Richardson, Curtuy R. Talbot, and others. For fertility o soil, abardance of water and timber, this Land

One third of the purchase no eye to be paid in six months from the day of sale, one third in twelve months, from the day of sale, and the remaining third in eigh een months from the day of sale, the purchaser give bond wit's good security for each in talment of the purchase money, payable to the Commissioner, to have the force and effect—replevin bonds, a lien to be reserved on the land until all the money is pand.

Possession given on the 1st day of March.

THS. S. REDD, Commissioner.

Appointed by the Fayette Circuit Court.

Dec. 6, 1837.—49-tds.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing between S. & J. D. SWIFT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14 day of November, 1837. All per ms indebted either by note or account, are earnedly required to call ard make phyment, and those having clais against the concern will present them. Purposets the concern, will present them. Payments may be made to either of the partners, and settle he concern, will perhe be made to either of the parties, ments with either will be valid.

S. SWIFT,
J. D. SWIFT.

Lex., Dec. 1, 1137.—49-3m.

NOTICE.

NESS, Wholesale and Retail, will be conducted at the old Stand of S. & J. D. SWIF'I' by the matersigned, who will be able to offer good bargains to his friends and the publie generally.

Lex., Dec. 1, 1837.-49-3m.

Removal. CHINN & GAINES have removed their Goods to E. I. WINTER's old stand, lately occupied by II. II. INGLES, where they would respectfully invite all their friends, as well as those of Ii. B. Ingles, and the public generally

N. B.—Our stock is large and general. Purchasers will find as CHEAP GOODS here as any place in this city or county.

CHINN & GAINES.

No. 45, Main-street, Lex., Ky. Nov. 23, 1837.—47-tf.

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing be tween the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mu'val consent; all persons in hted to us hy note or account, are earned thy requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them imme diately as further indulgence cannoe be given Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

J. McCAULEY.

HE Undersigned having this dky purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire

GROCERIES, Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to mrnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors. Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



THE Evening Car will bereafter leave Lex ington at half past 1 o'clock P. Ma Morning Cur as usual at 6 A. II. McCONATHY.

Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836 .- 16-tf FANCY CLOTHS. SPLENDID ARTICLE FOR LADIES SPLENDID ART CLOAKS, just received at

CHINN & GAINES', No. 41, Main-St.

Dec. 7, 1837. -49-tf.

FAYETTE COUNTY, SS. AKEN up by Joseph Forman, about one mile from Lexington, on the old Frankmile from Lexington, on the old Frankfort road, a BAY MARE, about 8 years old;
14½ hands high; a stor in the forehead; trots a
little; lame in one fore leg; shod before; had
on an old saddle and hridle; appraised to \$20,
by B. C. Wood and H. R. Franklin, before me,
this 30th Nov. 1837.

DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.
Copy Attest: J. C. RODES, CPk, F. C.C.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!!

SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES! The highest price, in Cash, will be given for clean combed [scalded] Hogs Britles, at the Brush Mannfactory of the Subscriber, on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house. JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Doc. 7, 1837—49-tf.

Fur Overshoes,

OR LADIES, a very superior article, just ecived, and for sale by
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St. FUR CAPS,

Dec. 6, 1837 .- 49-tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by CHINN & GAINES,

MR. RICHARDSON, TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c. ESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone above Short street—ACADEMY at

Baennan's Hotel. Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837 .- 43-tf

FOR RENT, THE LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE, on Cheapside, adjoining Mr. Fleinings, Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837 .- 43-tf

DOCTOR HOLLAND AS removed his Office to Main street, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Courthouse. His residence

Biennan's Tayern. Lexsngton, Oct. 6, 1837.-41-14t



JAMES BEACH ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this city and its vlemity, that he has takthis city and its vlemity, that he has taken the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Hampton and Garnett, un Mainctoss street, and will keep con-tantly for hire, HORSES and GICS jointly, or Horses separately, by the day, at the usual prices—and they warranted to be of the very best kind. He would he glad to receive a liberal portion of public parrouage, as he will spare no pains to deserve it.

Lexington, Oct. 7, 1837.—41-3m

TO THE AFFLICTED. WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

HAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonally called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the appli-

cation of my Truss. George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky Isaiah Plummer, do. d John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana. Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years.

Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.

Calch Redden, Masun county.

John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.

Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.

T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county Willow Willoughby

T. Daniel Clark's two soas Mason county Willam Willoughby, do. do. Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming

Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years. Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.
—Mothitt's son, Washington county.
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.

Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

—Cahill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been enred, their ges varying from 4 to 68. The original certicates can at any time be seen in my pussession.

Several cures have been effected in from Letters addressed to me at Shaunce Run P O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon us the nature of the ense will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or

WM. ADAIR. june 17, 1837-25-1y,

BLUE LICK WATER. A FRESH snpply of Blue Lick Wuter will be recived this day, by
D. BRADFORD,

REMOVAL.

DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN FISCHER. RATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, will be precluded from the benefit of said dehat he has removed his establishment to a hous upper Street, n few doors from Norton's

Drig Store, and nearly opposite Drs. Satter-white & Whitney's Shop, where he may al-ways be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it. Ladies Silks, Merino's, And almost every other article can be dyed in

a manner tu give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLE-MEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new. His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favores.

Lexington, sept. 16, 1837-38-4m



THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that ho has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest

CABINET BUSINESS. And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every elescription on short notice, and accommo ting Terms. His Warcroom is on Main stre, opposite Lemnan's Hoel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as un Upholstering and Window Illind Manufactury, and in the absence of the subscrib. lary; and in the absence of the subscrib..., Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and treeive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
HORACE E. DIMICK.

WANTED-A few thousand feet of Cherry scautling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 43 or inches square, for which a liberal price will be given, Lexington November 13, 1837,-46-tf

N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing for sale by will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 mnd from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32tf

No. 44, Main-St.

No. 44, Main-St.

No. 44, Main-St.

REMOVAL.

OREAR & BERKLEY, HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF

forms his friends and former ensumers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional thesiness. He has received a well selected and TO MORRISON & BRADLEY'S old stand, one door below their former stand and in the house recently occupied hy Chinn and Gaines; where they respectfully invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call.

Our Stock is large and now very good, and we will not spare pains or labor to render entire satisfaction. O'REAR & BERKLEY, satisfaction. O'REAR & BELLEVILLE, No. 31, Main street, Lexington.

Nov. 22, 1837.—47-2m

Just received, LUPIN'S FRENCH, and FRENCH GRODE-NAP MERINDES—new style. PRINTS and LADIES' FUR SHOES and MISSES GAITER BOOTS. O. & B N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER, York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL,

Agant for Lexington, Fayete Co.

ept. 15, 1836--55-tf.

AND FOR SALE LOW: BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR; Female Cordial of Health; Sequinc's Accoustic Drops, an infallible rem-

Just Received,

dy for deafness;
American Hygeian Pills; Prentiss' Pile Ointment; Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Swaim's Panacea;

Trippe's Sarsaparella; Nerve and Bone Linament; Nerve and Hone Education
Rheumatic Syrup.
ALSO—A large supply of FAMILY MEDICINES, at the Drug Store of SAMUEL C. TROTTER,
Cheapside, Lex., Ky.

Oct. 19, 1837.-42-3m. KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD, [Successor to Bain & Top,]



Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANU-FACTURING to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any. JUST RECEIVED,

The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837,

of Gentlemens' Hats, which he thinks cannot fail to please thos who exercise a discriminating taste in that ve

ry essential article of diess. As CASH is a very necessary essential, hi call upon those in arrears to him must be a imperious as the nature of the times require more especially to those indebted to the lat-firm, as further indulgence cannot be given

N. B. Hissupply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual. Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

THE CREDITORS of C. Hunt dee'd are notified that in pursuance of the decretal order of the Fayette Circuit Court, I as commissioner will it on each Friday from this date to the first of Lunguy 1923, to require proof of to the first of January 1838, to receive proof of the debts due to said creditors. On which days been rode: inclines to poce or rack when rode the creditors are notified to come before me at the clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Conrt.

And all said creditors are warned that the 1st day of January 1838 is fixed by said Court

as a percentage of the Fayette Circuit Court. as a peremptory day and all failing to prove their debts before me on or before that day cree.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'rs October, 1837.-44-td. WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF Looking-Glasses,

VO. 27 N Fifth street Philadelphia, back o the Merchants' Hotel--devoted exclusive v to the husiness. Cuuntry Merchants are supplied at manufac-turers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without ex

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to in am us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to in-Sept. 2d, 1837-45-6m.

> THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

Lexington Brewery,

JOHN R. CLEARY. Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-4m.

At Candy's, JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.

PNEW BEER

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837 .- 39-tf HORSES FOR SALE.

THOMAS M. HART. day of January next, at the Court-house in Lexington, FIVE HEAD OF HOR-SES, the property of D. Dunlap, dec'd, on a

business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES,
All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nervine,

one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilis or Puryfying Syrup—good for all entaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c. He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. How

Botanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully in-

Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating linament, an infalible cure for Cronp, &c.

April 25 1837—17-tf. HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors,

CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS, LEXINGTON, KY. HAVE just received from Philadelphia,

A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOOD B Suitable for Gentlemens'

wear; WEAL',

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and
various other colored CLOTHS; also,—
Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assortment of
CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, HOSTON
WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHRTS,
LAMBS'-WOOL AND MERINO HALF
HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were
selected with great care by one of the firm, and
they feel confident that they will be enabled to hey feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and cestomers general susis-action. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-tf

55th Notice! DERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to eall and settle their accumuts and notes. We mean

those that arc due.

OREAR & BERKLEY. Lexington June 10,1837-24-tf.

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

UPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a renoedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutangons Affections for eous Affections, &c. BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the ligestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous isease of the stomach and bowels. NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT; An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises

Fresh Cuts, &c. MONTAGUE'S BALM;
A cure fur the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned by kept always on hand and for sale by S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norrow.

Main street.

DR. CROSS

August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Servi ces to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse next door to Gen. Cumbs' office. july 19, 1837, 22-tf

STRAY HORSE. OT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last

ton, on Friday, the cut of the month, a DISSOLUTION.

Rusty Black Horse.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Rail-road, I0 miles from town. I will give \$5 re-ward and pay all reasonable charges for his de-livery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my bouse. MILUS W. DICKEY.

my bouse. M1
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-tf LAW NOTICE.

Y Clients are informed, that in the ca-ses generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts.
My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner Henny Humphares, Esq. and by Arron K Woollev and Mauison C. Johnson, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.

Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10--tf EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having sold his farm in Montgomery county, intends to return to Montgomery county, intends to return to Fayette and open

A Boarding School.

And for that purpose has obtained a situation EGS leave to inform his old Customers, and the lowers of Malt liquor in general, Eastin, 6 miles East of Lex.ngton. His Scioo. that his BREWERY is now in a full state of operation—and that every exertion in his powhe has acquised for the manufacture of Beer,
Ale, and Porter.

Customers from the adjacent towns will be
October to the discontinuous to the commodations to students to the commodation to the commodations to students to the commodation to the c Customers from the adjaceat towns will be supplied on the shortest notice. Distillers will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yenst at the Brewery.

JOHN R. CLEARY.

Offer comfortable accommodations to students from a distance. The School will commence on the 4th Monday in January next.—

The term will be divided it to two Sessions of five months each. Thirtion, boarding, ladging, washing, fuel and candles, will be furnished a \$55 the Session, or \$100 for the whole term.—
The prices of Thitian for those residing in the neighborhood, will be made known on application to the Teacher. In said institution the following Arts and Sciences will be taught, viz Reading Writing, Arithmentic Evaluate. Reading, Writing, Arithemetic, English Gran-mar, Geography, History, and the Theory of Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronise the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscrib-er at his present residence, near Mountsterling,

November 10, 1837.—46-3m

REFERENCE—
Josiah Gayle, Esq., Lexington.
Beverly A. Hicks, La Fayette Seminary.
Thomas Faulconer, Esq., near Athens.
Dr. Joseph Kinnaird, near Chilesburg.



JABEZ BEACH. A T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, HAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Any person wishing a Carriage of any descrip-

tion, can by giving an order, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boars, and their Cangoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the partie of the sea.

perils of the sea.

(Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the tockholders:

kholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President,

WM. S. WALLER,

JACOB ASHTON,

M. C. JOHNSON,

JOEL HIGGINS,

THO. C. O'REAR,

LEOND WHIPPLY OF

LEON'D. WHEELER A. O. NEWTON, Secory. Thomas P. Hart, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-tf

REMOVAL. CABINET MARING. HE subscriber respect-fully informs his o'd customers, and the public gencustomers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stend formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms.

ort notice and good terms. He invites all wish-g to purchase to call upon him. ing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835-2-tf

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. GEORGE R. M'KEE, Attorneys & Counsellurs at Law.

LEXINGTON Ky.

LEXINGTON Ky.

Fayette, Scott, Jessaminc, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Othic pper street, 3d door from Frazer's

Lexington, June 9th, 1837-25-tf. LAW NOTICE.

IIAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayetta Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837.—9-tf.

VANPELT & FRANKLIN,
Was this day dissulved by mutual conseut. All
debts due the firm can be paid to either of us,
and all debts contracted by the firm will be
paid by S. B. VANPELT. It is desired that all who may be owing us should come forward and settle immediately, as H. B. Franklin

contemplates moving to the west next fall.
S. B. VANPELT,
II. B. FRANLLIN. Lex. June 21, 1837 -26-tf.

S. B. Vanpelt stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.

June 21, 1837.—26-tf.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-

SMITHING. HIE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prevared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH WAKING Business will be continued in all its oranches, and a good assortment of the latest in-proved Plooghs kept constantly on hand. Old Plonghs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—22 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B&H.

Lex Sep 7.—53-tf

The Feather Renovator, 8 now prepared for executing all orders. It it is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. Schooley's Bake

Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day.

By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odous and had smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feathers are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers parduct and animal oil of which all reathers par-take. By this process all moths, or other in-sects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to cad and witness the operation.

CALEB BROWN. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837---39--tf